Doc Code: AP.PRE.REO PTO/SB/33 (01-09) Approved for use through 02/28/2009. OMB 0651-0031

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PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW		```	
		4366-106	
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Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450" [37 CFR 1.8(a)]	10/673,118		2003-09-26
on APril 10, 2009	First Named	nventor	
Signature Xellie M. Transmil	Andrew D. Flockhart		
·	Art Unit	E	xaminer
Typed or printed Leslie M. Frankel	2195	\	VAI, ERIC CHARLES
Applicant requests review of the final rejection in the above-identified application. No amendments are being filed with this request.  This request is being filed with a notice of appeal.			
The review is requested for the reason(s) stated on the attached sheet(s).  Note: No more than five (5) pages may be provided.			
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applicant/inventor.	16	Three	18
	$-\omega_{\ell}$	-	nature
assignee of record of the entire interest. See 37 CFR 3.71. Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) is enclosed. (Form PTO/S8/96)	Bradi	ey M. Knepper Typed o	r printed name
attorney or agent of record. Registration number 44,189	(303)	863-9700	
		Telep	none number
attorney or agent acting under 37 CFR 1.34.	4	mil 12,2	9هم
Registration number if acting under 37 CFR 1.34		10,0	Date
NOTE: Signatures of all the inventors or assignees of record of the entire interest or their representative(s) are required.  Submit multiple forms if more than one signature is required, see below.			
*Total of forms are submitted.			

This collection of information is required by 50 LSC, 122. The information is required to death or retain is benefit by the public which is to the rank by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentially is provened by 90 LSC, 122 and 40 TCPT, 111, 114 and 416. This collection is estimated to late 12 minutes to proceed the process of the public o

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- 7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
- 8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
- A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

## IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

For: "METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR LOAD BALANCING WORK ON A NETWORK OF SERVERS BASED ON THE PROBABILITY OF BEING SERVICED WITHIN A SERVICE TIME GOAL"

Group Art Unit: 2195

Examiner: WAI, ERIC CHARLES

Confirmation No.: 9237

REASONS SUPPORTING PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW

## CERTIFICATE OF TRANSMISSION

HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS CORRESPONDENCE IS BEING TRANSMITTED VIA THE OFFICE ELECTRONIC FILING SYSTEM IN ACCORDANCE WITH 37 CFR §1.6(a)(4) ONATO (1) IN ADD (9)

SHERIDAN ROSS P.C.
BY: ALMU M. FLANKUL

Mail Stop AF Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Sir:

The following sets forth Applicants' Reasons in Support of the Pre-Appeal Brief Request for Review submitted herewith.

The Examiner's objections omit essential elements needed to reject the pending claims. In particular, the cited references do not teach, suggest or describe a system or method in which a probability of servicing a work request within a target time is calculated for each of a plurality of service locations by calculating a number of opportunities to service the work request within the target time by each service location included in the plurality of service locations as generally claimed. Accordingly, it is submitted that all the claims are in condition for allowance.

Claims 1-3, 6-7, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 24-26 and 28 stand rejected as being unpatentable over 35 U.S.C. §103 over U.S. Patent No. 6,718,330 to Zenner ("Zenner") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,687,257 to Balasubramanian ("Balasubramanian"). In addition, Claims 9-11, 14, 18, 19, 22, 23, 30, 31, 33 and 34 stand rejected over Zenner in view of Balasubramanian and further in view of Applicants' admitted prior art or U.S. Patent No. 5,506,898 to Constantini

("Constantini"). However, all of the claim elements cannot be found in the cited references, whether those references are considered alone or in combination. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections of the claims as obvious in view of the cited references are respectfully requested.

The claimed invention is generally directed to a method and system that balances resource loads for a plurality of service locations. More particularly, the claims recite the computation of a relative probability of servicing work requests for each service location included in a plurality of service locations. Work requests are then assigned to a service location based on the determined relative probabilities, allowing work to be efficiently routed. Moreover, the pending claims generally require determining a relative probability by calculating a number of opportunities to service the work request within a target time by each service location included in the plurality of service locations. There is no disclosure in any of the cited references of determining a number of opportunities to service a work request within a target time as claimed. Therefore, all of the claim elements are not disclosed by the cited references, and the claims should be allowed.

The Zenner reference is generally directed to a predictive Internet automatic work distributor and proactive Internet automatic work distributor. The predictive Internet automatic work distributor (pre-IAWD) assigns work to an agent having the highest likelihood of completing the work first in a group of agents, based on a generated prediction. (Zenner, Abstract.) The prediction algorithm used considers factors such as a current work load of each agent, a priority of the work, and an experience level and skill set of each agent. (id.) With respect to claim elements specifying that the relative probability is determined by calculating a number of opportunities to service a work request within a target time by each service location included in the plurality of service locations, the Office Action admits that Zenner only teaches that work is assigned to the agent having the highest likelihood of completing the work first in the group of agents. The Office Action cites to the Balasubramanian reference for its disclosure of slots in a task queue.

The Balasubramanian reference is generally directed to a distributed real time operating system providing dynamic guaranteed mixed priority scheduling for communications and processing. The system prioritizes the queuing of messages on a network according both to a message priority established by a user and the context of a task, and according to a deadline

period by which the task must be executed. (Balasubramanian, Abstract.) In addition,
Balasubramanian discusses associating each processor of a system with a task queue representing
a particular bandwidth or time slice of processor usage. A particular amount of processor
resources is thus allocated to a task. The scheduler only allocates to a task the number of time
slots in the queue as was reserved in its bandwidth allocation. (Balasubramanian, col. 12, ll. 3460.) This portion of Balasubramanian, which was cited by the Office Action with respect to
claim elements related to determining a relative probability for each service location by
calculating a number of opportunities to service the work request within the target time. The
allocation of bandwidth in the form of processor slots is not a teaching, suggestion or disclosure
of determining a relative probability of servicing a work request within a target time by
calculating a number of opportunities as explicitly recited by the claims. Accordingly, the
rejections of the claims as obvious should be reconsidered and withdrawn for at least these
reasons.

The deficiencies of the Zenner and Balasubramanian references with respect to claim elements reciting determining a relative probability of servicing a work request within a target time by calculating a number of opportunities are not addressed by the other cited references, the Applicants' admitted prior art and the Constantini reference. In particular, the Applicants' admitted prior art is related to the use of agents in a call center. However, there is no disclosure of determining a relative probability for a service location by calculating a number of opportunities to service a work request within the target time by the service location. The Constantini reference is cited for teaching the use of an average rate of advance in determining an estimated wait time in a queue. However, the Constantini reference also does not teach, suggest or describe determining a relative probability of servicing a work request within a target time by calculating a number of opportunities as recited by the claims. Therefore, the deficiencies in the disclosures of the Zenner and Balasubramanian references are not made up for by either the Applicants' admitted prior art or the Constantini references, and the rejections of all the claims as obvious should be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Claims 16-19 and 20-25 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §101 as being directed to nonstatutory subject matter. In particular, the Office Action states that Claims 16 and 20 recite an apparatus, however, the Office Action finds that the system would reasonably be interpreted by one of ordinary skill in the art as software per se. Applicants note that Claim 16 is in means plus

function form, which requires that the recited "means for" be modified by functional language (MPEP §2818). Moreover, the structure disclosed by the specification as being associated with various of the recited means includes hardware components. In addition, in interpreting a means plus function claim, "the PTO may not disregard the structure disclosed in the specification corresponding to such [means plus function] language when rendering a patentability determination." (MPEP §2181, quoting In re Donaldson Co., 16 F.3d 1189, 29 USPQ2d 1845 (Fed. Cir. 1994)). Accordingly, the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 101 of Claims 16-19 should be reconsidered and withdrawn

Claims 1-3 and 6-14 stand rejected as being directed to a process that does not include a physical structure and is not tied to another statutory class. However, it is noted that Claims 1-3 and 6-14 recite a plurality of service locations and determining a relative probability for each service location included in the plurality of service locations by calculating a number of opportunities to service the work request within the target time by each service location included in the plurality of service locations. Work is then assigned to a selected service location. Accordingly, the Examiner's objection to these claims should be reconsidered and withdrawn for at least the reason that they recite a physical structure and/or are otherwise tied to a statutory class.

Because the references cited by the Examiner do not teach, suggest or describe a system or method in which a number of opportunities to service a work request within a target time is calculated as claimed, essential elements required for a rejection of the claims have been omitted by the Office Action. Therefore, the rejections of the claims in view of the cited references should be reconsidered and withdrawn, and the claims allowed.

Applicants note that this is the third Notice of Appeal and Reasons Supporting PreAppeal Brief Request for Review filed in this application. Moreover, the claims have not been
amended since an Amendment and Response was filed on August 10, 2007. Accordingly,
Applicants respectfully request that the application be passed to allowance. Moreover, should
the Examiner see fit to enter new rejections, Applicants respectfully request that such rejections
be set forth in a non-final Action.

Date: 10, 2009

The pre-appeal brief conference participants are invited to contact the undersigned by telephone if there are any questions or if doing so would expedite the resolution of this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

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